

Howland Wood - Curatorial

Hopkins, Albert A.  
[Scientific American]

1920-1932

Front tab, original folder

Hopkins, A.A.

SCIENTIFIC  
AMERICAN  
—  
SCIENTIFIC  
AMERICAN  
SUPPLEMENT

# SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

(ESTABLISHED 1845)

PUBLISHING COMPANY

MUNN & CO.

WOOLWORTH BUILDING  
233 BROADWAY NEW YORK

AAH:BE

PUBLISHERS  
OF  
SCIENTIFIC  
AND  
TECHNICAL  
BOOKS

March 1st, 1920.

Mr. Howland Wood,  
Curator, American Numismatic Society,  
Broadway at 156th St.,  
New York City.

Dear Mr. Wood:-

I am enclosing proof of "Coins of the Bible", showing how the matter makes up. You can telephone me what you think about this on Tuesday, as I know that you are not up at the Museum on Monday.

Yours very truly,

A. A. Hopkins

Enc. - proof

P.S. - How will it do to put under the cut "COINS OF THE BIBLE - AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, NEW YORK"? This would give a little advertising and would also show that perhaps it is something special. You can telephone me what you think about this. I thought that possibly you might like to see a proof of the matter.

*folley*

COINS OF THE BIBLE

*W.L.*

I. MONEY EMPLOYED BY THE JEWS AFTER THEIR RETURN FROM BABYLON UNTIL THE REVOLT UNDER THE MACCABEES.

Ezra i. 2-4. Period of Cyrus, King of Persia, 536 B.C. Description of building of Temple in Jerusalem.

Ezra vi, 8, 15, 16, 19.

" ii, 68, 69. Contributions mentioning 1,000 drachms of gold. Hebrew word Darkemonim, translated by drachms, undoubtedly refers to the Gold Daric of the Persian Kings.

*W.L.* II. NEH. V, 15, "FORTY SHEKELS OF SILVER". This probably the Persian Siglos- shekel.

III. ALEXANDER THE GREAT OF MACEDON CONQUERED DARIUS III IN 333 B.C., BATTLE OF ISSOS, AND ALEXANDER ADVANCED INTO PHOENICIA AND LAID SIEGE TO TYRE, AND CAPTURED IT IN 332 B.C. AKE SURRENDERED TO HIM.

*Start* Coin is silver tetradrachm with Alexander's types: Head of Hercules in lion's skin, and seated Zeus: in left field Phoenician letters for Ake - Ace, now St. Jean d'Acre. Year 22= 324 B.C.

IV. PERIOD OF NATIVE JEWISH CURRENCY.

(a) First Revolt of the Jews against the Romans. Gessius Florus, 65 A.D., was last of Roman Imperial Procurators. His oppressive rule caused revolt, which ended in capture of Jerusalem by Titus.

Coin of First Revolt, 66-70 A.D.

Obv. A chalice. Hebrew inscription: "Shekel of Israel" (around) and date "year 2" (above chalice).

Rev. Lily stalk with three flowers. Hebrew inscription: "Jerusalem the Holy".

Silver shekel.

135 A.D. (b) Second Revolt of the Jews. Simon Barochba, 132-

Israel". Obv. Vine leaf. "Second year of the deliverance of

Rev. Palm tree. "Simeon".

Bronze coin.

V. THREE WELL KNOWN COINS REFERRED TO IN THE BIBLE.

(a) The Thirty Pieces of Silver. Matt. xxvi, 15. xxvii, 3, 5, 6, 9.

The pieces were probably current shekels or tetradrachms, which circulated in Palestine, struck by autonomous Greek cities. Therefore this tetradrachm of Tyre, which was current 126 B.C.-65 A.D., may represent the actual coin which is described in the account of the betrayal of Christ by Judas.

(b) The Widow's Mite.

The mite was the smallest coin current in Palestine in the time of our Lord, known in ancient times as a quadrans or  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an As.

St. Mark, xii, 41-44. St. Luke, xxi. Sermon on charity. Story of widow who cast in two mites.

Alexander Jannaeus, 103-76 B.C.

Obv. Hebrew inscription.  
Rev. Double cornucopiae.

This is a coin struck under the right of coinage granted by Antiochus VII of Syria to Simon Maccabaeus in 139-138 B.C. "I give thee leave also to coin money for thy country with thine own stamp".

139 B.C. Maccab. XV, 2-9.

Alexander Jannaeus was the fourth High Priest in the line of Simon Maccabaeus.

(c) The Tribute Penny.

So-called Tribute Penny, payable by the Jews to the Roman Emperor (Matt. xxii, 17,19. Mark, xii, 14). The "penny" of the Bible translation is supposedly the Roman denarius of which this coin of Tiberius is of the type which was in circulation at time to which Matthew refers: "Whose is this image and superscription, and they say unto him Caesar's", etc.

VI. COINS OF THE ROMAN EMPERORS VESPASIAN AND TITUS, REPRESENTING THE CAPTURE OF JERUSALEM.

(a) Gold aureus of Vespasian, 69-79 A.D., with figure of Judaea sitting prostrate beneath a Roman trophy of arms. Inscription IUDAEA - Judea.

(b) Bronze sestertius of Titus, 79-81 A.D. with legend IUDAEA CAPTA- Judaea capta "Judea captured" and palm tree under which to left; a Jew standing; to right, a Jewess weeping seated. Roman arms on each side.

March 4th, 1922

Mr. Albert A. Hopkins  
Scientific American  
233 Broadway, New York

Dear Mr. Hopkins:

Many thanks for the account of the African Iron money. We have several of those pieces here which I got in Europe when I was over there. I will try to remember to show them to you the next time you come here.

Very truly yours,

HJ/E

November 28th, 1922

Mr. A. A. Hopkins  
C/o Scientific American  
Woodworth Building, New York

Dear Mr. Hopkins:

I have just received the copy of the Illustrated London News which I much appreciate your having sent to me, and wish to thank you very much for the thought. As our staff includes two Britishers, I am sure you will realize that this publication receives a warm welcome.

Thanking you again, I am

Very truly yours,

HW/E

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WOOLWORTH BUILDING  
233 BROADWAY NEW YORK AAH.KJ

March 9th 1923

Mr. Howland Wood  
Curator, Numismatic Society  
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Wood:

You must have wondered what has become of the Illustrated London News which I was to begin sending you early in January. As a matter of fact, they publish so much archaeological matter, eighteen pages were abstracted from one number alone. This usually left such a wreck of this wonderful magazine, that I would not tantalize anyone by sending them.

I am now arranging for an extra copy and I hope I will be able to send you the issues very promptly. There should be no reason why there cannot be an almost perfect service. I have the Christmas number and many other issues, although they are not consecutive and I will bring them down the next time I come to the Museum, or you can have them the next time you come up to the house. Remember, it is your turn to come next and the latch string is always out.

Yours very truly,

  
A. A. HOPKINS

Associate Editor

\*Feb. 24 by separate mail

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71.60

March 24th, 1923

Mr. A. A. Hopkins  
Scientific American  
233 Broadway, New York

Dear Mr. Hopkins:

Many thanks for the flood of English papers now coming in. We all very much enjoy looking them over and greatly appreciate your sending them here.

I feel very guilty about neglecting you in the way I have, but first Mrs. Wood and then I were not very well; then I went away, and then she; and when we have not been doing that, we have been househunting. Now I am right in the throes of the large Sculpture exhibition which is to break out all over our terrace and in the buildings and opens the middle of next month to last all summer.

It is our intention to phone you some time and come round to see you.

Very truly,

HW/E

July 18th, 1883

Mr. A. A. Hopkins  
Scientific American  
233 Broadway, New York

Dear Mr. Hopkins:

I want to thank you again for so kindly remembering us in the reading of the English papers. We certainly look forward to receiving them, and greatly appreciate your thought.

Mrs. Wood and I had hoped to see you before taking up our residence in Flushing, but we found ourselves so rushed at the end that with regret we had to forego the pleasure. However, I hope that I shall be seeing you soon.

Throughout this month, I am only at the Society on Wednesdays, using part of my vacation getting our new home in order, but am glad to say that we are practically settled now.

With best wishes, and renewed thanks for the illustrated papers, I am,

Very truly yours,

HW/E

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233 BROADWAY NEW YORK

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August 7, 1923

Mr. Howland Wood  
Curator,  
American Numismatic Society  
Broadway & 156th St.  
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Wood:

I am enclosing a letter from one of our correspondents, together with photographs and his stamp. You can, no doubt, readily give him the information which he seeks.

I just got back from Boston this morning. The heat there was terrible Saturday and Sunday. Yesterday it was very nice indeed. I stopped at Springfield and went out to the Arnold Arboretum, and had lunch with Mr. Sargent. His place is very wonderful.

Thanking you for your attention to our correspondent's letter, I remain

Yours very truly



A. A. HOPKINS  
Associate Editor

August 9th, 1923

Mr. A. A. Hopkins  
Scientific American  
233 Broadway, New York

Dear Mr. Hopkins:

I have replied to the letter which you sent up.  
Unfortunately for the man, the coin has no value.

I am sorry Boston gave you such a warm reception.  
Mrs. Wood and I want you and Mrs. Hopkins to come  
out to the house as soon as the weather becomes a lit-  
tle cooler. We are enjoying Flushing very much.

Very truly,

HW/E

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AAH.KJ

May 3, 1924

Mr. Howland Wood,  
Curator, The American  
Numismatic Society,  
Broadway and 156th St.  
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Wood:-

I received your kind favor of April 30th and I was hoping that I would get up to the Society some Saturday morning, but something always seems to prevent.

Sometimes I am a little slow in sending you the Illustrated London News, but if I am, you will realize that it is owing to great stress of work, as ordinarily I like to send the copies out the same day I receive them, but this is not always possible.

Yours very truly,

  
A. A. HOPKINS

Associate Editor.

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January 28, 1925

Mr. Howland Wood,  
American Numismatic Society  
Broadway at 156th St.  
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Wood:

I am sending you the January issue which I promised.  
I am also forwarding the February issue, which contains an article that will, I think, be of some interest to you. Of course, I mean the leading article.

I expect we shall use the photographs of the coins, etc. very shortly.

Yours very truly,



H. M. HOPKINS

Associate Editor.

January 31st, 1925

Mr. A. A. Hopkins  
Scientific American  
233 Broadway, New York

Dear Mr. Hopkins:

I am very much obliged to you for the issues January and February of Scientific American. I know I shall be much interested in reading them.

Very truly yours,

Curator

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AAH:LR

WOOLWORTH BUILDING

233 BROADWAY NEW YORK

April 14, 1925.

Mr. Howland Wood, Curator  
American Numismatic Society,  
Broadway at 156th Street,  
New York City.

Dear Mr. Wood:-

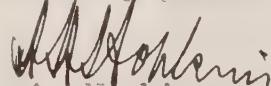
I find that the pages which I promised to send you were delayed. The idea would be to have an article about the same length or a little longer than the one enclosed.

If we omit the picture at the bottom, we would have  $10\frac{1}{2}$  inches to each column or  $31\frac{1}{2}$  inches at 50 words to the inch would give about 1575 words of text which is about what we could run. Then we could have the illustrations on the facing page.

We think that Page 237 is very handsome and we think we should layout the page on this basis.

I shall try and see you Friday afternoon if you have returned by that time.

Cordially yours,

  
A. A. Hopkins  
Associate Editor.

# From the Gold of Croesus to the Gold Dust Twins

For Thousands of Years Men Have Used Special Marks to Indicate Quality or Authenticity

By K. A. Campbell

American Editor of the "Graphic Standard"

History of civilization is bound up with civilization's marks. These are the outward representations of the spoken words. As we see it, ideographs first, long before anyone thought of using these marks to represent phonetic sounds. In "A History of the Art of Writing," it is proved that practically all systems of writing can be traced back through the successive stages of development to a primitive age, long anterior to the invention of letters, when all records were merely the pictures of the things or ideas expressed.

It is possible that the earliest peoples may not have had any distinguishing marks which they attached to the crude articles they fabricated, but, not for long; for it seems inevitable that man, even before he could write in crude pictographs, had his own distinguishing marks. We cannot assign any definable marks to articles of the Bronze and the Iron Age, but it seems probable that they had them.

## "I Am the Sign of Phanes"

We find, however, that in Lydia, some 700 years B.C., coins were struck in "electrum," an alloy of gold and silver, with the latter predominating. A reference to the illustration will show how crude the effort really was, but, at least, a standard was established. The second coin shown was probably struck at Halicarnassus, in the Sixth Century, B.C., and is the earliest inscribed coin known. On it appears in Greek, "I am the sign of Phanes." We do not know who Phanes was and we do not care, for the idea of proprietorship has been established. The famous Croesus was the first king to mint a gold coin, if it could be called minted, and a man who could make his own coins could easily become wealthy over night. That is how Croesus got his reputation for wealth; but his coins were good—never debased—and we can call him the proud owner of a "trade mark," which stood for quality, as all such marks must do to be of real value.

The various cities of the ancient world soon found the value of having an emblem. Thus, the island of Chios issued coins always having a sphinx, which is still often used for a trade mark. This is much like "Troy Collars," or "Danbury Hats." Two other examples of coins are shown. Some cities had coins calling for the symbol of fertility of the region, such as the ear of barley shown on the coins of Metapontum, in Italy.

There are other marks in profusion when we come

to industrial life of the peoples of classical times; for example, take the wine jar stoppers from Rhodes. The character of this good old wine believed in "Lions, Lions," and as marked his goods, as we see with "White Horse," "King William," "Bush-mall," or "Old Overholt," in the old pre-Volstead days. Our coins and Assay offices offer gold bars stamped on them by the old Romans for money and the like.

The one we have left is the Trade mark, and after being

it was struck when cold so as to give an idea of its weight, — — — — — who guaranteed all these things? This is really what a modern manufacturer does; he stands back of his mark.

When we come to crude articles, such as bricks, we find N. L. D. and similar signs, which

himself says so. Coming down to later times we find these fine old Florentine bankers, the Medici with five balls on their scutcheon; two balls somehow got lost and only three remain today as the symbol of the pawnbroker.

Strange to say, the governmental registration of trade marks is a comparatively new thing. The first United States statute was passed in 1870. Illustrated on this page is the crude and unlovely mark, number one, which was registered by the United States Patent Office, October 25, 1870. The Averill Chemical Paint Company of New York were the owners of the "Trade Mark." The salient features of the present law were enacted in 1905 and slight amendments were passed in 1906, 1907 and 1909.

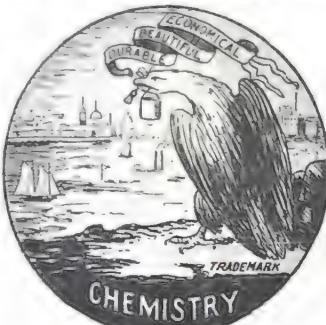
The statute changes the old free and easy days of Croesus. Trade marks must now be studied and watched. For example, it happens this year that two classes of registered trade marks expire—those registered in 1895, under the Act of 1881, and those registered under the Act of 1905. The 1895 marks run for thirty years and the 1905 marks for twenty years. Together they constitute an imposing array of trade marks, many of which are worth fortunes.

## The Days of Croesus Are Gone

The Patent Office has ruled that a trade mark which has expired will not be considered a bar in the granting of applications for the same mark applied for thereafter. In other words, if you, as a manufacturer, permit your registration to expire and discontinue using the mark, someone else may have that mark registered and may consider it as his own.

Fortunately, the situation is one which may be taken care of easily, if it is taken care of in time. All that is necessary is to renew the trade mark before it expires, provided it has not been abandoned, and it will be your exclusive property with all the rights and privileges of trade mark registration for another twenty years. This renewal must be done within six months prior to the date of expiration. A number of trade marks are not included in the above category. These are the registrations which were issued after the Act became effective, that is, April 1, 1906, but the applications for which were filed before the law was passed.

The value of some trade marks is almost beyond belief. Take, for example, "Royal Baking Powder," which is worth millions; suppose it was called the "Kitchen Baking Powder," or, suppose "Old Dutch Cleanser" had been called "Climax Cleaning Powder." Such examples show the great utility and value of a well-considered trade mark.

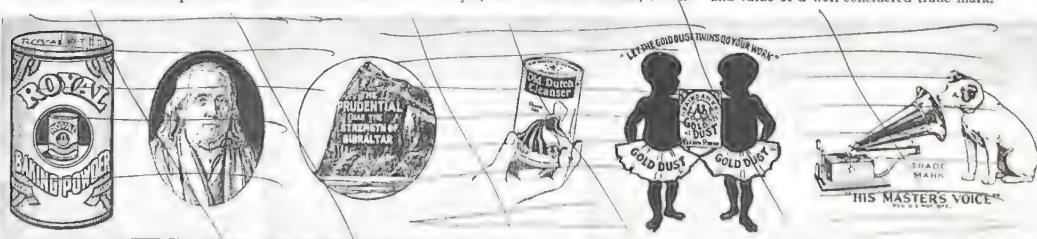


FIRST REGISTERED TRADE MARK

The first mark to be registered in the United States

with bricks inscribed in the peculiar wedge-shaped, cuneiform inscriptions which are very decorative to say the least. The tile shown comes from London and was so marked. When Julius Caesar waged war against the son of Pompey, the lead sling-shots were inscribed so as to indicate who was "doing the shooting." The plumber of old Rome was a busy man; for the Romans had plenty of water, much piping and few mechanics. He cast his name in the lead so you would know whom to call upon.

The oculist of Rheims believed in his goods and did not mind putting his name on them. His "optical goods" consisted mainly of medicaments and salves for the eyes, but he was an oculist, for he



TRADE MARKS THAT ARE WORTH MILIONS

Pictorial slogans that rivet the attention and are never forgotten. Besides the package goods shown, we illustrate the "Ben Franklin" trade mark of the "Saturday Evening Post" and "His Master's Voice" the trade mark of the Victor Talking Machine Company, as well as the famous "Rock of Gibraltar."

# Protection from the Tooth of Time

## A Description of the Little-Known Art of Restoring and Preserving Old or Damaged Documents and Prints

By Albert A. Hopkins

Associate Editor of the *Scientific American*



A BAD JOB

A burned letter or manuscript is very hard to restore, but it can be done



**I**T is one of the disadvantages of printing or writing on paper that the documents thus produced are not proof against time. With the passage of many years, and especially under the accidents of exposure to sunlight or dampness or to innumerable other domestic misfortunes, historic papers of all kinds are apt to become illegible or to disintegrate altogether.

Mrs. C. H. Lawrence of Brooklyn, New York, is the dean of the profession of documentary restorers, a profession that numbers, perhaps, only a half dozen persons in this country. Mrs. Lawrence has been kind enough to allow the *Scientific American* to describe some of her methods and the results, and to watch the deft fingers of herself and her daughter repair, clean and inlay some of the wrecked documents which it is her profession to restore.

In the past, autograph material was repaired generally by using Japan onion skin paper, which is semi-transparent and, when applied by paste to the torn part, answers the purpose quite well. With gentle handling it will last for years, but climatic conditions may arise which cause it to peel off. Japan paper is seldom used now over handwriting or print. It is still good, however, for mending breaks where it will not be used over writing.

"There are several transparent fabrics," says Mrs.



PASTING THE MAP TO THE TISSUE

Pastes of various colors match the tone of the paper

Lawrence, "which have most durable qualities. A piece of one of these fabrics placed over each side of the page is not only transparent, but it is not even visible, except on the closest scrutiny. Every crack and break is held firmly in place by the use of such fabric. Where a lead pencil has been used, the writing often is clearer than before treatment. The age or condition of the document makes little difference, except, of course, that the worse the condition, the more difficult is the task of preserving the document intact. During the last six months I have preserved in this manner, a manuscript of 238 pages which was nearly five hundred years old. The manuscript was on laid paper and the handwriting legible, the major part in old English script and the rest in Latin." Material charred by fire can be salvaged also by the use of this same fabric. In one of the illustrations with this article, Mrs. Lawrence is shown holding a specimen of a burned document which was restored under her deft treatment.

Steel engravings, prints in color and so on, are to be found in many homes. We have all looked upon these prints with fond memories and wished we might have viewed them in their pristine beauty. Unfortunately, this is so seldom possible. Years bring disfigurement. The most common is what is known as "foxing." This is indicated by brown spots, large and small, which show on the face and on the back of the picture. Other disfigurements are due to water stains, to solarization (sun burn) which will



A TOTAL WRECK

A valuable map seems a total loss but can be restored

show as brown streaks, to carbon stains (if the picture has been through a fire) to oil stains, mildew, iron rust, and so on.

In the Lincoln engraving, in our illustrations, four kinds of disfigurement are shown, solarization, foxing, water and carbon stains. The second illustration shows the same engraving after having been cleaned. This will give an idea of the remarkable improvement that can be made in a print that seems to be permanently disfigured.

Mrs. Lawrence gives some valuable advice to print owners. "It is quite easy," she says, "to keep prints in their original beauty. Like human beings, they need fresh air and sunshine, but not too much. A print exposed for a very long time to the bright sun will eventually be badly burned. It will lose all the natural strength of the paper through the drying out of the water and oil and the oxidation of the oils and other constituents. Paper that has had too much sun will often crack and break. If you have a valuable engraving or color print hanging where the sun

shines on it continually, move it to another spot where it gets the rays of the sun only occasionally.

"The same thing applies to books. It is well to dust your books often and by all means do not have your bookcase near a radiator or heater of any kind."

In the early Eighteenth Century, the Reverend William Granger, of England, conceived the idea that if a print was not large enough for the book in which one wished to place it, it might be inserted by putting a margin around it, thus making it of any desired size. However, if many prints are to be used



BEFORE CLEANING

This portrait of Lincoln and his family seemed doomed

the mere mounting of them on a sheet of paper of the desired size so increases the thickness of the book as to make it unwieldy for ordinary use. It is necessary, therefore, to attach a margin without making a bulky center. This is done by cutting in the paper mounting a "window" the size of the print and inserting the latter in it.

Today this process has been so refined that at first glance a good inlay looks little different from a print engraved directly on the sheet of the desired size. The joining of the two papers is done so skillfully that there is practically no increase in the



AFTER CLEANING

This household favorite restored to its pristine state

thickness of the paper, even at the joint. The reason for this is that the edges of both the print and the window are beveled, so that when the two are joined the thickness approximates that of the sheet of paper on which the print is inlaid.

This art of inlaying is fast becoming a lost one unfortunately. There are few exponents of this unusual and delicate profession. The necessary skill is not acquired easily or quickly.

# Three Thousand Years of Trade Marks

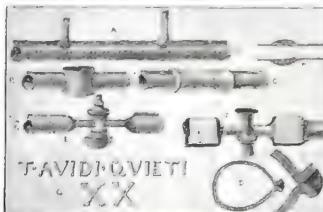


One of the earliest known coins was struck in Lydia about 700 B. C.

This earliest inscribed coin was struck in the sixth Century B. C.

This symbol was used on the coins of ancient China

The coins of Metapontum show ears of barley



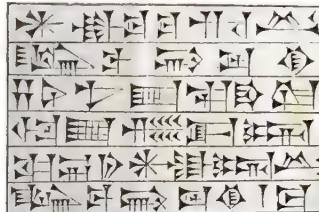
Lead pipes and turncocks found in ancient Rome with inscriptions giving names and capacities



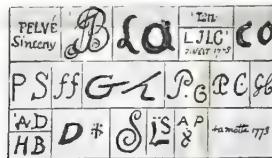
'In Vino Veritas' was the inscription on a wine stopper used by a wine shipper of ancient Rhodes



This inscribed sling-shot was used in the war which Caesar waged against the son of Pompey



Brick with cuneiform inscription of Nebuchadrezzar



Marks found on old French Faience

D CALI SE ST FRAG  
IS AD AS PRIT VD  
  
D CALI SE ST FRAG  
IS AD IM TIPIT  
  
D CALI SE ST TIPE  
NICILLE AD LIPT

Part of oculists stamp from Rheims



Forli, Italy, 1513. Found on Majolica ware



Ancient flange tile found in London

RAVERIA

Another mark found on Majolica ware



Medieval arms of the famous Medici family



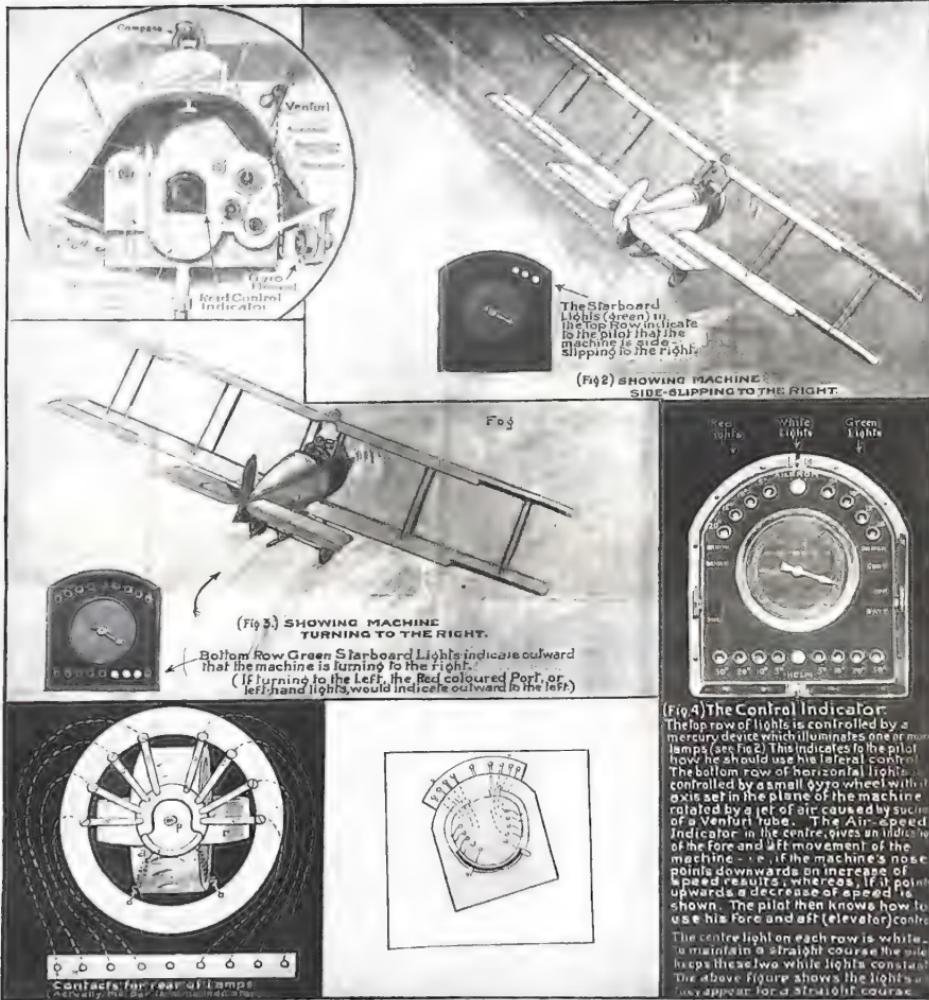
Modern mark for Royal Worcester Porcelain



The Athenian coins were known throughout the entire Greek world



Inscribed gold bar found on Transylvania. It dates from the second half of the Fourth Century A.D. The marks were stamped subsequent to casting



Courtesy of the Illustrated London News.

### Devices to Enable a Pilot to Maintain His Course and Equilibrium in Foggy Weather

Once the airman has left the ground he is confronted by many enemies, foremost among which is fog. A captain on the bridge of a seagoing liner does not view the descent of a bank of heavy fog with half the misgiving of the pilot of an airplane. Should his compass go wrong to him, he may, without knowing it, stray far from his course, bank too steeply and side-slip, or climb or lose altitude. The ingenious device shown above, designed by Captain G. H. Reid of the Royal Air Force and built by the Vickers firm, provides the pilot with an artificial sense of balance; shows him his degree of inclination during a turn and lets him know whether he is climbing or descending; also, it indicates his speed through the air. Our top left hand drawing shows the

control board with the Reid control indicator located at its centre. In the lower left-hand corner among our pictures will be noticed the gyro with the contacts by which its action flashes up certain green and red lights. The control indicator has two rows of electric lamps, one above and one below the speed indicator dial, which is placed in the centre. The lighting up of the upper series of lamps, which is controlled by a mercury device, tells the pilot how he should use his lateral controls. The bottom row, controlled by the telescope, indicates the direction and the degree to which the airplane is turned. In order to maintain a straight course during a fog, the pilot keeps the two central white lights in the upper and lower series constantly in view.

Over shapes forms  
metamorphic metab.  
of veins x

for Bobkin. ①  
2000 feet.

Forms.

M

M

17  
18

18

# SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN

(ESTABLISHED 1845)

SCIENTIFIC  
AMERICAN  
THE JOURNAL  
OF PRACTICAL  
INFORMATION

PUBLISHING COMPANY

MUNN & Co.

WOOLWORTH BUILDING  
233 BROADWAY NEW YORK

PUBLISHERS  
OF  
SCIENTIFIC  
AND  
TECHNICAL  
BOOKS

AAH:CEL

August 20, 1925.

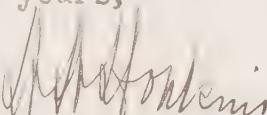
Mr. Howland Wood, Curator,  
The American Numismatic Society,  
Broadway between 155th and 156th St.,  
New York, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Wood:

I have your favor of August 19th, and a check is going forward to you today. We have been cudgelling our brains so that they are sore, trying to get a title for the article. We finally decided on the tentative title, "Odd Change;" but the two titles which Miss Earle suggests are not at all bad.

The whole article is most amusing; but I am sorry that you made so many pictures, as it is impossible to use more than about half of them. You certainly have given us a wealth of material for illustration.

Cordially yours,



A.A. Hopkins,  
Associate Editor.

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WOOLWORTH BUILDING  
233 BROADWAY NEW YORK

August 28, 1905.

Mr. Howland Wood  
Curator American Numismatic Society  
Broadway at 156th Street  
New York City

My dear Mr. Wood:

We are enclosing herewith check in the amount  
of \$50.00 for the material on Odd Change which you furnished us.

Cordially yours,

*L. G. Readwell*

Associate Editor

287:70  
1905

September 1st, 1925

Mr. A. A. Hopkins  
Scientific American  
233 Broadway, New York

Dear Mr. Hopkins:

Many thanks for the cheque which came to hand yesterday. I think that "Odd Changs" is a perfectly proper title.

It costs no more to make all those pictures as I could make about twenty on a negative. It, however, gives you a chance to choose the more interesting pieces. I would suggest your making use of those with the oddest shapes, bearing in mind to select a representative number from all countries and ages - in other words, take the European coins make a good showing although they may not be the oddest pieces.

Very truly yours,

Curator

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WOOLWORTH BUILDING

233 BROADWAY NEW YORK

September 2, 1925.

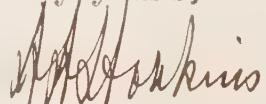
Mr. Howland Wood, Curator  
The American Numismatic Society,  
Broadway between 155th and 156th Streets,  
New York City.

Dear Mr. Wood:-

I received your kind favor of September 1st and I must admit that I was rather scared when I saw sixty pictures as I was afraid that you had gone to an inordinate expense in this matter. Of course, I knew that several coins were photographed together, but I did not know that you could make as many as twenty with one negative.

The matter is splendid and will give us abundant room for choice. I will follow your suggestion, and I am glad that you like the name "Odd Change."

Very truly yours,



A. A. Hopkins  
Associate Editor

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WOOLWORTH BUILDING

233 BROADWAY NEW YORK

Jan. 15th, 1926

Dear Mr. Wood.

I enclose check for dues sorry I could not get to the meeting last Saturday but I am still far from strong after my severe illness in Oct. and Nov. when I was in bed for over a month with pneumonia, pleurisy, renal colic, gallstones, intestinal flu. Well why pursue an unpleasant and costly subject?

I will come around some day soon.

Cordially yours

J. Hobble

January 18th, 1926

Mr. A. A. Hopkins  
Scientific American  
233 Broadway, New York

Dear Mr. Hopkins:

I was very much surprised to hear through your letter and telephone message, that you had been so severely ill, although I realized that it was some time since we last saw you. I wish you could have let me know so that I could have come to see you. I hope you are feeling very much stronger every day, and that you will look in on us again as soon as you have conserved a little surplus energy.

With best wishes,

Very truly yours,

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ORSON D. MUNN  
PRESIDENT  
ALLAN C. HOFFMAN  
SECRETARY AND  
TREASURER

## PUBLISHING COMPANY

WOOLWORTH BUILDING

233 BROADWAY NEW YORK

AAH:FB

NEW YORK

OFFICES  
WASHINGTON, D.C.  
CHICAGO  
SAN FRANCISCO  
LOS ANGELES

January 20, 1925.

Mr. Howland Wood,  
c/o The American Numismatic Society,  
Broadway Bet. 155 and 156th Sts.,  
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Wood:-

I received your favor of January 18th and I am sorry that I did not ask you to come and see me when I was sick, but I was afraid that you might be busy. Your famous crooked coins article is about to be made up which probably means that it will appear in the April issue. It is good matter.

Cordially yours,

A. A. Hopkins.

February 17th, 1926

Mr. A. A. Hopkins  
233 Broadway  
New York

Dear Mr. Hopkins:

I am, herewith, returning your manuscript  
and have pruned it down to 1400 words. I have  
marked one paragraph which can be omitted, if  
necessary.

Very truly yours,

Enc.

Curator

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WOOLWORTH BUILDING

233 BROADWAY NEW YORK

OFFICES  
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NEW YORK

May 21, 1926.

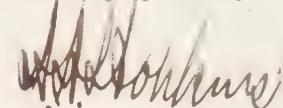
Mr. Howland Wood,  
c/o American Numismatic Society,  
Broadway & 156th Street,  
New York City.

Dear Mr. Wood:-

We are going to publish a full page of medals given for safety, heroic acts and certain phases of sanitation, and we have been collecting photographs of medals with this end in view. I am enclosing a list of them. Can you suggest any other additions? Of course, the Carnegie Hero Medal is the ideal award, and the others all follow this line more or less. Dr. Kunz has sent us a complete set of the Fire Department and Police Department medals, but we will not be able to use more than one or two. As far as I know, the other medals are all separate. We probably can use only one side. I shall be glad for any information which you are able to send.

A copy of the issue containing your article on crooked coins has already been mailed you.

Cordially yours,



A. A. Hopkins,  
Associate Editor.

Insull (Insull Medal for Resuscitation)

American Museum of Safety (Scientific American & Harriman Medals)

A. T. & T. Company (T. N. Vail Medal)

American Red Cross

U. S. Coast Guard

New York Fire Department

New York Police Department

Interstate Commerce Commission

National Safety Council

Rotary Club of New York

National Tuberculosis Association

Carnegie Hero Fund Commission (Carnegie Medal)

Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals

National Committee for the Prevention of Blindness

Pennsylvania RR. System

U. S. Bureau of Mines

Am. Gas Assoc. for Saving Life for Resuscitation McCarter medal  
Pullman Company

The Edison medal?

Mass. Dept. of Labor Womans Comm. Council of Natl. Defense  
S. G. H. Mass. Life Saving medals.

May 22nd, 1926

Mr. A. A. Hopkins  
Scientific American  
233 Broadway, New York

Dear Mr. Hopkins:

Many thanks for the stamps you have been sending me recently.

I have roughly checked up our medals against your list, and so far have found but one or two that might be included. It is a little hard always to know the limit of your scope. Again, many medals that might be applicable having nothing on them which indicates just for what they are awarded. The following medals may be of use to you - we have them here. I think the various Life-Saving medals are as applicable as the Carnegie medal.

American Gas Association for Saving Life.

McCarter Medal for Resuscitation

The Edison Medal (?)

Children's Bureau, U.S. Dept. of Labor

Woman's Commission Council of National Defense

U.S. Government. N.Y. State. Mass., etc., Life Saving Medals

Very truly yours,

Curator

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NEW YORK

May 24, 1926.

Mr. Howland Wood, Curator,  
The American Numismatic Society,  
Broadway at 156th Street,  
New York City.

Dear Mr. Wood:-

I received your kind favor of May 22nd and I think with the addition of the American Gas Association medal, that we have corralled them all. The Edison medal was given by the American Museum of Safety once or twice. It is called the Rathenau medal and was discontinued at the time of the War. The medal of the Children's Bureau would not come within the scope of our page. We have the Massachusetts Life Saving medals.

I am glad you liked the coin article. It is certainly very unusual.

Cordially yours,

  
A. A. Hopkins,  
Associate Editor.

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NEW YORK

June 24, 1926.

R. Hovland Wood,  
c/o American Numismatic Society,  
Broadway & 152<sup>nd</sup> Street,  
New York City.

• wood:-

At the medal pictures, I would like to get the prints  
some time this month if convenient to you.

Sincerely yours,



June 15th, 1926

Mr. A. A. Hopkins  
Scientific American  
233 Broadway, New York

Dear Mr. Hopkins:

Many thanks for the samples.

The metals were photographed last week  
and they are promised for today. I will  
send them down to you as soon as we re-  
ceive them.

Very truly yours,

Curator

October 2nd, 1926

Mr. A. A. Hopkins  
Scientific American  
233 Broadway, New York

Dear Mr. Hopkins:

When next you have struck for your many models  
for Street Railways, do you think that it would be  
possible for a copy to be preserved to our Museum?

Very truly yours,

Curator

July 1, 1931.

Mr. A. A. Hopkins  
24-26 E. 40th Street  
New York, N. Y.

Dear Sir:

We are about to publish a book on Life Saving Medals. These begin with the various medals issued by our government and then followed by those issued by private organizations. Knowing of your interest in connection with the American Museum of Safety, I thought possibly you might know of some organizations that issue medals, wholly or in part for the saving of life, either on the sea or on land. Herewith are those that we have record of and which are included in our book.

Very truly yours,

IW:JG

MEDALS INCLUDED IN BOOK ON LIFE SAVING

Interstate Commerce Commission Railway Medal

Providence Police Medal

Y. M. C. A.

Carnegie Fund

Boy Scouts

Girl Scouts

Massachusetts Humane Society

Connecticut Humane Society

Life Saving Benevolent Association of New York

Volunteer Life Saving Corps Medals

American Bureau of Shipping

Vail Medal. Bell System

Britton I. Budd Medal

New York Central Lines

California Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children

Midland Utilities

John A. Britton Medal. Pacific Gas & Electric Co.

National Safety Council

Insull Medal. National Electric Light Association

McCarter Medal. American Gas Association

THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY  
OF THE UNITED STATES  
393 SEVENTH AVE. NEW YORK

THOMAS I. PARKINSON, PRESIDENT

LEW R. PALMER  
CONSERVATION ENGINEER

August 25, 1931.

Mr. A. A. Hopkins, Director,  
American Museum of Safety,  
24 West Fortieth Street,  
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Hopkins:

We have just received from Mr. Warfel a list of railroads that conduct safety contests, and I am pleased to submit copy of this list to you in full. You will note that all the roads shown on list sent to you under date of July 24th are duplicated on Mr. Warfel's list, with the exception of the Chicago Great Western Railroad, which road I understand has discontinued their contest.

Very sincerely yours,  
*C. S. Patschke*  
Assistant to Conservation Engineer.

P.  
Enclosure.

August 31, 1931.

Mr. A. A. Hopkins, Director,  
American Museum of Safety,  
24 West Fortieth Street  
New York, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Hopkins:

Many thanks for the list of railroads giving contests and awards for safety. Mr. Belden died the other day but I am carrying on just the same in editing his manuscript. As the vacation period is now about over, I will begin to get busy on completing his monograph.

Very truly yours,

HN:JG

Curator

September 21, 1932.

Mr. A. A. Hopkins  
Munn and Company  
24 West 40th Street  
New York City.

Dear Mr. Hopkins:

Have you any idea of the meaning and reason for the peculiar device often found on 15th and 16th century seals and imprints which looks like a figure four, sometimes with a cross on one of the arms. Some of the early printers used this device and oftentimes seals had this at the top and initials of the man in monogram below. I have had this question brought up to me and cannot find anything about it.

Very truly yours,

HW:JG

Curator

November 29, 1932.

Mr. A. A. Hopkins  
24-26 W. 40th Street  
New York City.

Dear Mr. Hopkins:

As I told you over the telephone, I would send you a prospectus of those coin holders you asked about. The original ones were made by the Beistle Company and for all I know he makes those for Scott and Company. Many thanks for the trouble you have gone to in looking up the origin of that strange device on mediaeval tokens and seals.

Very truly yours,

HW:JG

Curator